

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS CORNUTIA. VI

Harold N. Moldenke

CORNUTIA Plum.

Additional & emended bibliography: Sweet, Hort. Brit., ed. 1, 1: 323 (1826) and ed. 2, 417. 1830; Loud., Hort. Brit., ed. 2, 551. 1832; Sweet, Hort. Brit., ed. 3, 551. 1839; Schau. in A. DC., Prodr. 11: 628, 630, & 680—682. 1847; Sessé & Moc., Pl. Nov. Hisp., ed. 2, 96. 1893; Loes., Verh. Bot. Ver. Brand. 53: 81. 1912; Rouleau, Guide Ind. Kew. 49. 1970; Kooiman, Act. Bot. Neerl. 24: 462. 1975; Zimmerm. & Ziegler in Zimmerm. & Milburn, Transp. Pl. 1 [Pirson & Zimmerm., Encycl. Pl. Physiol., ser. 2, 1]: 502. 1975; Moldenke, Phytologia 32: 232—240 & 337—342 (1975), 32: 508 & 509 (1976), and 34: 252, 255, 273, & 501. 1976; Anon., Biol. Abstr. 61: AC1. 585—586. 1976; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.28: 258 & 259. 1976; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 61: 4888. 1976; Rogerson & Becker, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 103: 145. 1976; Soukup, Biota 11: 4, 10, & 21. 1976; E. H. Walker, Fl. Okin. & South. Ryuk. 894. 1976; López-Palacios, Fl. Venez. Verb. 9, 22, 130, 284—291, 595, 646, 648, & 649, fig. 66 & 67. 1977; Moldenke, Phytologia 36: 39, 42, & 503 (1977), 40: 506 (1978), and 41: 10. 1978; Liogier, Moscosoa 1: 37. 1978.

CORNUTIA AUSTRALIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 32: 234. 1975; Anon., Biol. Abstr. 61: AC1.585. 1976; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.28: 258. 1976.

CORNUTIA AUSTRALIS var. OCCIDENTALIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 32: 234—235. 1975; Anon., Biol. Abstr. 61: AC1.585. 1976.

CORNUTIA COERULEA (Jacq.) Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Sweet, Hort. Brit., ed. 1, 1: 323 (1826) and ed. 2, 417. 1830; Loud., Hort. Brit., ed. 2, 551. 1832; Sweet, Hort. Brit., ed. 3, 551. 1839; Schau. in A. DC., Prodr. 11: 682. 1847; Kooiman, Act. Bot. Neerl. 24: 462. 1975; Moldenke, Phytologia 32: 235, 340, & 341. 1975; Anon., Biol. Abstr. 61: AC1. 585. 1976.

Sweet (1830) and Loudon (1830) list this plant as growing in British gardens in their day, imported from "S. America" in 1733 and known as the "blue-flowered hosta".

CORNUTIA GRANDIFOLIA (Schlecht. & Cham.) Schau.

Emended synonymy: Cornutia grandiflora (Schlecht. & Cham.) Schau. ex Moldenke, Phytologia 26: 372, in syn. 1973; Zimmerm. & Ziegler in Zimmerm. & Milburn, Transp. Pl. 1 [Pirson & Zimmerm., Encycl. Pl. Physiol., ser. 2, 1]: 502. 1975.

Additional & emended bibliography: Loes., Verh. Bot. Ver.

Brand. 53: 81. 1912; Zimmerm. & Ziegler in Zimmerm. & Milburn, Transp. Pl. 1 [Pirson & Zimmerm., Encycl. Pl. Physiol., ser. 2, 1]: 502. 1975; Moldenke, Phytologia 32: 235--245, 340, & 341 (1975) and 34: 252. 1976; Anon., Biol. Abstr. 61: AC1.585--586. 1976; Moldenke, Phytologia 41: 10. 1978.

Recent collectors refer to this plant as a soft-wooded tree, 5--6 m. tall, or as a straggy shrub, 3--6.5 m. tall, the foliage and flowers fragrant, and have found it growing in disturbed forests and premontane wet forests, at 300--500 feet altitude, flowering in May, July, and August. Croat refers to it as "uncommon" in Belize, but Wilbur & Stone report it "common on forested and pastured slopes". The corollas are said to have been "blue" on Croat 24815 and on A. Gentry 7959, "lilac" on Dwyer & Dieckman 13036, "violet-purple" on Wilbur & Stone 10557, "bright reddish-violet" on Rodríguez C. 427, "blue with a light spot on the inside of the lip" on Mori & Kallunki 5328, and "pale-violet" on Wunderlin & al. 317. Kupper reports the vernacular name, "murcielago", for the plant in Costa Rica.

The Seler & Seler 2560 cited by Loesener (1912) as "*Cornutia grandifolia* Schauer forma vel affinis" is regarded by me as var. *intermedia* Moldenke; Linden 141 is a mixture with *Hyptis verticillata*. The Lent 662, Mori & Kallunki 2504, Ton 2544, and Ventura A. 4517, distributed as typical *C. grandifolia*, actually are var. *intermedia* Moldenke, Bort 7, Correa & Stimson 19, Gibson & Gibson 2508, Liesner 847, and Zola B. 488 are var. *normalis* (Kuntze) Moldenke, M. Nee 7701 is *C. microcalycina* Pavon & Moldenke, & Dwyer & Pippin 10217 is *C. pyramidata* var. *isthmica* Moldenke.

Additional & amended citations: MEXICO: Chiapas: Breedlove 10366 (Ld), 14927 (Ld); Ton 2492 (Ld). GUATEMALA: Alta Verapaz: Contreras 4728 (Ld), 7807 (Ld). Veracruz: Linden 141 in part (Cb, K, Mi, X). BELIZE: Croat 24815 (Ld, N); Dwyer & Dieckman 13036 (W--2787799); A. Gentry 7959 (N); Wunderlin, Dwyer, Spellman, & Vaughan 317 (W--2787329). NICARAGUA: Estelí: Neill N.204 (Ac). Granada: Atwood & Neill AN.79 (Ld). COSTA RICA: Cartago: Rodríguez C. 427 (Ld); Wilbur & Stone 10557 (Ld). Province undetermined: Kupper 164 (Mu), 1370 [Cachon] (Mu). PANAMA: Veraguas: Mori & Kallunki 5328 (N).

CORNUTIA GRANDIFOLIA var. INTERMEDIA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Loes., Verb. Bot. Ver. Brand. 53 [Abhandl. 241]: 81. 1912; Moldenke, Phytologia 32: 237--239 & 340. 1975; Anon., Biol. Abstr. 61: AC1.585. 1976.

Recent collectors describe this plant as "a woody herb", an aromatic shrub, 3 m. tall, or a tree, 6 m. tall, the flowers zygomorphic, 4-merous, the corollas "lilac", "blue with a yellow area at the throat", "dark-blue", or "purple, yellow at the throat", the stamens epipetalous, the calyx "persistent when the fruit falls

as an entire saucer", the fruit purple, 1-seeded, fleshy, the seeds pyramidal. They have encountered the plant on brushy roadsides, at 965--1500 meters altitude, flowering and fruiting in July and October.

Material of this variety has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as typical C. grandifolia (Schlecht. & Cham.) Schau. and as C. microcalycina var. pulverulenta Moldenke. On the other hand, the Breedlove 11399, previously cited by me as var. intermedia, seems, rather, to be C. lilacina var. velutina Moldenke. The Seler & Seler 2560, cited by Loesener (1912) as "Cornutia grandifolia Schauer forma vel affinis" is definitely C. grandifolia var. intermedia.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Chiapas: Ton 2544 (Ld). Veracruz: Ventura A. 4517 (Au, Ld). COSTA RICA: Cartago: Lent 662 (Ld). PANAMA: Veraguas: Mori & Kallunki 2504 (W--2788959); M. Nee 9835 (W--2787246).

CORNUTIA GRANDIFOLIA var. NORMALIS (Kuntze) Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 32: 237, 239--240, 245, & 341. 1975; Anon., Biol. Abstr. 61: AC1.586. 1976.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a bush, shrub, or tree, 3--10 m. tall, regular in growth, and have found it growing in secondgrowth and at "the edges of forests along with melastomes and rubiads", at 800--1450 meters altitude, flowering in March and June, and fruiting in July. The corollas are said to have been "lilac" on Zola B. 488, "blue-violet" on Liesner 847, "purple" on Correa A. & Stimson 19, and "blue-purple" on Bartlett & Lasser 16528. Zola B. encountered the plant in primary deciduous woods on "suelo arcilloso rojizo".

Additional citations: MEXICO: Puebla: Gibson & Gibson 2508 (Ld). Veracruz: Zola B. 488 (N). PANAMA: Canal Zone: Correa A. & Stimson 19 (Ld). Chiriquí: Bartlett & Lasser 16528 (Mi); Bort 7 (N). Veraguas: Liesner 847 (N).

CORNUTIA GRANDIFOLIA var. PURPUSI Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 32: 237, 240--241, & 311. 1975.

CORNUTIA GRANDIFOLIA f. QUADRANGULARIS (Ørst. & Moldenke) Moldenke, Phytologia 41: 10. 1978.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 32: 241. 1975; Anon., Biol. Abstr. 61: AC1.586. 1976; Moldenke, Phytologia 41: 10. 1978.

The Rodriguez C. 427, distributed as this form, appears to be the typical form of the species instead.

CORNUTIA GRANDIFOLIA var. STORKII Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 32: 241. 1975;

Anon., Biol. Abstr. 61: AC1.586. 1976.

CORNUTIA JAMAICENSIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 32: 241. 1975;
Anon., Biol. Abstr. 61: AC1.586. 1976.

CORNUTIA LATIFOLIA (H.B.K.) Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Sweet, Hort. Brit., ed. 1, 1: 323 (1826) and ed. 2, 417. 1830; Loud., Hort. Brit., ed. 2, 551. 1832; Sweet, Hort. Brit., ed. 3, 551. 1839; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 32: 241--242 & 340--342. 1975; Anon., Biol. Abstr. 61: AC1.586. 1976; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 36: 39. 1977.

Both Sweet (1830) and Loudon (1832) list this plant as growing in British gardens in their day, imported from "Mexico" in 1824, and known as the "broad-leaved hosta".

Additional citations: MEXICO: Veracruz: R. M. King 992 (Au--214227, Ld). GUATEMALA: El Petén: Contreras 6041 (Ld).

CORNUTIA LATIFOLIA f. **ALBA** Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 32: 242 & 340. 1975; Anon., Biol. Abstr. 61: AC1.586. 1976.

CORNUTIA LILACINA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 32: 242--244, 340, & 341. 1975; Anon., Biol. Abstr. 61: AC1.586. 1976.

Recent collectors describe this species as 15 feet tall and have encountered it on wooded slopes and in arid Acacia-Lysiloma thorn-scrub forests, at 400--3200 feet altitude, flowering in July and August. The corollas are said to have been "blue" on Breedlove 11399, a collection previously erroneously cited by me as C. grandifolia var. intermedia Moldenke.

Additional & emended citations: GUATEMALA: Sacatepéquez: Breedlove 11399 (Ld, Z). Zacapa: Watkins, Torke, & Ellis 725 (Ld). HONDURAS: Comayagua: Molina R. 14377 (Ld). Morazán: Molina R. 14437 (Ld).

CORNUTIA LILACINA var. **VELUTINA** Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 32: 243--244, 340, & 341. 1975; Anon., Biol. Abstr. 61: AC1.586. 1976.

CORNUTIA MICROCALYCINA Pavon & Moldenke

Additional synonymy: Cornutia microcalicina Pav. & Mold. ex Soukup, *Biota* 11: 10. 1976.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 32: 244--245, 339, & 341. 1975; Anon., Biol. Abstr. 61: AC1.586. 1976; Hocking, *Excerpt. Bot. A.28*: 258. 1976; Soukup, *Biota* 11: 10. 1976; López-Palacios, *Fl. Venez. Verb.* 285--289, 633, 648, & 649, fig. 66. 1977; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 36: 42. 1977.

Illustrations: López-Palacios, *Fl. Venez. Verb.* [287], fig. 66. 1977.

Recent collectors describe this species as a strongly aromatic shrub, 3 m. tall, the leaves velutinous, much paler beneath, with a disagreeable odor. They have found it growing in forests, at 170--1500 meters altitude, flowering in January, October, and December, fruiting in October. The corollas are said to have been "lilac" on Asplund 15400, "light-lilac" on Asplund 18155, "violet" on Boeke 844, "blue-violet" on López-Palacios 4080, and "blue with pale-yellow at base of lip" on M. Nee 7701. The vernacular names, "palo de San Juan", "San Juan", and "Santa Maria", have been recorded for the species.

López-Palacios (1977) cites from Venezuela the following collections: Barinas: Aristeguieta 3255; Breteler 4023, 4605; López-Palacios 3090; Ruiz-Terán 1739; Vergara 50. Lara: Linden 1457; R. F. Smith V.4448. Mérida: López-Palacios & Bautista 3169, 3406; Madriz 49; Ruiz-Terán 4047; Steyermark 56134.

Material of this species has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as C. grandifolia (Schlecht. & Cham.) Schau.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Panamá: M. Nee 7701 (W--2787293). VENEZUELA: Barinas: Breteler 4605 (N); López-Palacios 3090 (N). ECUADOR: Carchi: Boeke 844 (N). El Oro: Asplund 18155 (N). Guayas: Asplund 15400 (N). Manabí: López-Palacios 4080 (Ld).

CORNUTIA MICROCALYCINA var. ANOMALA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 32: 245. 1975; Anon., *Biol. Abstr.* 61: AC1.586. 1976.

CORNUTIA MICROCALYCINA var. PULVERULENTA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 32: 244, 245, 339, & 341. 1975; Anon., *Biol. Abstr.* 61: AC1.586. 1976; Hocking, *Excerpt. Bot. A.* 28: 258. 1976.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrubby tree, 4 meters tall, the leaves pulverulent, and the fruit purple or "whitish when mature, and have found it growing in tropical wet forests and "rainforests with coffee and cocoa plantations", from near sealevel to 1650 meters altitude, flowering in February and August. The corollas are said to have been "violet" on Holm-Nielsen & al. 2801, "blue" on Gentry & Fallen 17175, and "blue-purple" on López-Palacios 4168 & 4241. The vernacular names, "culapa" and "mosquero", have been recorded for it. In a personal communication to me, López-Palacios records the variety from "la isla de Gallos, Nariño, Col [ombia]".

Material of this variety has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as C. odorata (Poepp. & Endl.) Poepp. On the other hand, the M. Nee 9835, distributed as C. microcalycina var. pulverulenta, seems actually to represent C. grandifolia var. intermedia Moldenke, while G. W. Barclay 634 is C. odorata (Poepp. & Endl.) Poepp.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: López-Palacios 3587

(N). Chocó: Gentry & Fallen 17175 (N). Valle del Cauca: Cuatrecasas 16070 (W--2817665). ECUADOR: Bolívar: López-Palacios 4168 (Ld). Los Ríos: Holm-Nielsen, Jeppesen, Løjtnant, & Øllgaard 2801 (N, S). Pichincha: López-Palacios 4241 (Ld).

CORNUTIA OBOVATA Urb.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 32: 337. 1975; Anon., *Biol. Abstr.* 61: ACL.586. 1976; Hocking, *Excerpt. Bot. A.* 28: 259. 1976; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 61: 4888. 1976.

CORNUTIA ODORATA (Poepp. & Endl.) Poepp.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 32: 337--339 (1975) and 34: 255. 1976; Anon., *Biol. Abstr.* 61: ACL.586. 1976; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 61: 4888. 1976; Soukup, *Biota* 11: 10. 1976; López-Palacios, *Fl. Venez. Verb.* 285, 286, 289--[292], 648, & 649. 1977.

Recent collectors refer to this plant as a small tree, 4--8 m. tall, and have found it growing in sand and loam soil at the margins of woods, at sealevel, flowering in January, February, August, and November, fruiting in January. The corollas are said to have been "blue" on Barclay 634, Gentry 10046, and Torres 139 and "violet but reported to be white also" on Martin 1193.

Material of this species has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as *C. microcalycina* var. *pulverulenta* Moldenke.

López-Palacios describes *C. odorata* as an "arbolito de 4--6 m, erecto o de ramas arcuadas, hojas jóvenes de envés y haz velutinosos, las adultas algo glabrescentes, fl. morado claro, fr. morado oscuro, frecuente". Martin reports the vernacular name, "oquera", and states that in Peru the leaves, ground up in water, are used to treat headaches, the head being washed in the decoction, and the heartwood is heated and a chip dropped into the eye in treating eyeache.

The Beuther 55, distributed as typical *C. odorata*, actually is var. *colombiana* Moldenke, while Cuatrecasas 16070 is *C. microcalycina* var. *pulverulenta* Moldenke.

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Guayas: A. Gentry 10046 (W--2788961). Napo: López-Palacios 4180 (Z). Province undetermined: Oldeman 3351 [Tabiaso] (N). SALANGO ISLAND: G. W. Barclay 634 (W--2779688). PERU: Loreto: R. T. Martin 1193 (N); J. Torres 139 (Oa).

CORNUTIA ODORATA var. *CALVESCENS* Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 32: 338. 1975; Anon., *Biol. Abstr.* 61: ACL.586. 1976; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 61: 4888. 1976; López-Palacios, *Fl. Venez. Verb.* 291--[292] & 648, fig. 67. 1977.

Illustrations: López-Palacios, *Fl. Venez. Verb.* [292], fig. 67. 1977.

López-Palacios (1977) notes that "Algunas hojas presentan már-

genes espaciadamente dentados". He cites from Venezuela the following collections: Miranda: Steyermark 90054. Zulia: Steyermark 99904.

CORNUTIA ODORATA var. **COLOMBIANA** Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 32: 338--339 (1975) and 34: 255. 1976; Anon., *Biol. Abstr.* 61: AC1.586. 1976; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 61: 4888. 1976.

Recent collectors refer to this plant as a tree or as a "small bushy tree", 4--15 meters tall, the leaves "thickly papery", dull pale-green, and the fruit subglobose-ovoid, black, glossy. They have found it growing in sunny meadows and along roadsides, at 350--2000 meters altitude, flowering in September, fruiting in August. The corollas are said to have been "violet" on Beuther 55, "purple" on Barclay & Juajibioy 3784, and "pale blue-lilac" on Cuatrecasas 23982.

López-Palacios describes the plant as an "árbol erecto 6--8 m" or "hasta de 12 m x 20 dm DAP" or "arbusto o arbolito de unas 2--4 m de aroma fuerte y algo desagradable. Hojas opuestas y 3-verticiladas; de la corteza se hace jaraba para el reumatismo; flor azul morada. Frutos morado rosados cuando maduros." In a personal communication to me, he notes "En Cundinamarca se le denomina 'Salvio lugo' y en la Costa del Pacífico 'Culape' o 'Juan Culape'. Este último nombre, mal leído, es citado por Record & Hess para Clerodendrum ('Tuonculape', en donde se ha interpretado la J por T y la a por o)." Another recorded vernacular name is "cenizo".

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Arauco: López-Palacios 3963 (Ac, N). Bolívar: Beuther 55 (N). Cundinamarca: López-Palacios 3626 (N, Tu). Meta: López-Palacios 3924 (Id, N). Sucre: López-Palacios 3881 (N, Z). Valle del Cauca: Cuatrecasas 23982 (W--2817655). CULTIVATED: Colombia: Barclay & Juajibioy 3784 (W--2829161).

CORNUTIA PUBESCENS Gaertn. f.

Additional bibliography: Schau. in A. DC., *Prodr.* 11: 681--682. 1847; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 32: 339. 1975; Anon., *Biol. Abstr.* 61: AC1.586. 1976; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 61: 4888. 1976.

Additional citations: FRENCH GUIANA: Halle 2498 (N).

CORNUTIA PYRAMIDATA L.

Additional bibliography: Sweet, *Hort. Brit.*, ed. 1, 1: 323 (1826) and ed. 2, 417. 1830; Loud., *Hort. Brit.*, ed. 2, 551. 1832; Sweet, *Hort. Brit.*, ed. 3, 551. 1839; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 32: 339--342. 1975; Anon., *Biol. Abstr.* 61: AC1.586. 1976; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 61: 4888. 1976; López-Palacios, *Fl. Venez. Verb.* 285 & 648. 1977; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 36: 42. 1977; Liogier, *Moscosa* 1: 37. 1978.

Recent collectors describe this species as a shrub, treelet, or tree, 3--6 meters tall, with upright branches, and have found it growing at 50--800 meters altitude, flowering in June and October.

Wilbur and his associates refer to it as "common" on Dominica island. Liogier (1978) cites his no. 23057. The corollas are said to have been "blue" on Liogier & Liogier 23057 and "violet-blue" on Wilbur & al. 8254 & 8309.

Both Sweet (1830) and Loudon (1832) list this species as growing in British gardens in their day, introduced from the West Indies in 1733 and known as the "pyramidal cornutia"

The Dwyer 11580 and Ortiz 2735, distributed as typical C. pyramidata, actually represent var. isthmica Moldenke, while Watkins, Torke, & Ellis 725 is C. lilacina var. velutina Moldenke.

Additional citations: HISPANIOLA: Dominican Republic: Ekman H. 12464 (Ld); A. H. Liogier 16579 (W--2801659); Liogier & Liogier 23057 (N). LEEWARD ISLANDS: Dominica: Wilbur, Dunn, Hespenheide, & Wiseman 8254 (Ld), 8309 (Ld). WINDWARD ISLANDS: Martinique: Larsen & Larsen 35604 (Ac).

CORNUTIA PYRAMIDATA var. ISTHMICA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 32: 340--342. 1975; Anon., *Biol. Abstr.* 61: AC1.586. 1976; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 61: 4888. 1976; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 36: 42. 1977.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a tree, 5--25 feet tall, the stems square, and the flower-buds bluish, and have encountered it in woods and forests. The corollas are said to have been "lavender" on Dwyer 11580, while those on Ortiz 2735 were "blue-violet" and those on Dwyer & Pippin 10217 were "purplish".

Material of this variety has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as C. grandifolia (Schlecht. & Cham.) Schau.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Yucatán: Lundell & Lundell 7888 (Au--188919). GUATEMALA: El Petén: Dwyer & Pippin 10217 (W--2788960); Ortiz 2735 (M1). BELIZE: Croat 23982 (N); Dwyer 11580 (N).

CORNUTIA PYRAMIDATA var. ISTHMICA f. ALBIDA Moldenke

Synonymy: Cornutia pyramidata var. albida Anon., *Biol. Abstr.* 61: AC1.586. 1976.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 32: 341 & 342. 1975; Anon., *Biol. Abstr.* 61: AC1.586. 1976; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 61: 4888. 1976.

CORNUTIA THYRSOIDEA Banks & Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 32: 342. 1975; Anon., *Biol. Abstr.* 61: AC1.586. 1976; Hocking, *Excerpt. Bot. A.* 28: 259. 1976; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 61: 4888. 1976.

Additional citations: JAMAICA: Proctor 16698 (Ld).
